

THE HONORABLE \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

VELMA WALKER, individually and as a  
class representative; JAMES STUTZ,  
individually and as a class representative;  
KARL WALTHALL, individually and as a  
class representative; GINA CICHON,  
individually and as a class representative;  
and MELANIE SMALLWOOD,  
individually and as a class representative,,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HUNTER DONALDSON, LLC, a  
California limited liability company;  
MULTICARE HEALTH SYSTEM, a  
Washington nonprofit corporation; MT.  
RAINIER EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS,  
a Washington for-profit corporation;  
REBECCA A. ROHLKE, individually, on  
behalf of the marital community, and as  
agent of Hunter Donaldson; JOHN DOE  
ROHLKE, on behalf of the marital  
community; RALPH WADSWORTH,  
individually, on behalf of the marital  
community, and as agent of Hunter  
Donaldson; and JANE DOE  
WADSWORTH, on behalf of the marital  
community,

Defendants.

No.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE OF REMOVAL – 1

89557-0001/LEGAL26752280.1

**Perkins Coie LLP**  
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1 TO: The Clerk, United States District Court  
 2 For the Western District of Washington at Tacoma  
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# 4 I. REMOVAL OF STATE COURT ACTION

5 Defendant Hunter Donaldson, LLC ("Hunter Donaldson") is a party in the above-entitled  
 6 civil action, which was commenced on April 30, 2013, by filing of the Complaint for Damages  
 7 and Declaratory and Injunctive Relief in the Pierce County Superior Court under Cause No. 13-  
 8 2-08746-0. An Amended Complaint for Damages and Declaratory and Injunctive Relief was  
 9 filed on May 22, 2013. The action is still pending in the Superior Court of the State of  
 10 Washington for Pierce County. Through this Notice, Hunter Donaldson prays that this action be  
 11 removed to this Court from the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Pierce County.<sup>1</sup>  
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# 19 II. GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL

20 This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of  
 21 2005 ("CAFA"), which provides in relevant part as follows: "The district courts shall have  
 22 original jurisdiction of any civil action in which the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or  
 23 value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is a class action in which—(A) any  
 24 member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any defendant." 28 U.S.C.  
 25 § 1332(d)(2)(A).  
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33 The requirements of CAFA are met here because, as discussed in greater detail below and  
 34 the accompanying declaration of Ralph Wadsworth, Manager and sole member of defendant  
 35 Hunter Donaldson LLC, the matter in controversy in this purported class action exceeds the sum  
 36 or value of \$5,000,000 (taking into account the relief sought for all of the purported class  
 37 members' claims in the aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs), the purported class exceeds  
 38 100 members and there is "minimum diversity" under CAFA, *i.e.*, "any member of a class of  
 39 plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any defendant." *Id.*  
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<sup>1</sup> All defendants need not join in this notice. See 28 U.S.C. § 1453(b).

**A. This Is a Purported Class Action Within the Meaning of CAFA, Whose Members Exceed 100**

CAFA defines “class action” as “any civil action filed under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or similar State statute or rule of judicial procedure authorizing an action to be brought by 1 or more representative persons as a class action.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B).

Here, the Amended Complaint for Damages and Declaratory and Injunctive Relief (“Complaint”) states that this is a purported class action under Washington Superior Court Rule 23 which allows “[o]ne or more members of a class [to] sue . . . as representative parties on behalf of all” if certain conditions are met. Additionally, the Complaint is titled “Class Action,” purports to be brought by Plaintiffs “individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,” and contains an entire section devoted to “Class Allegations.” (Complaint at Opening Paragraph & ¶¶ 5.1-5.12.)

The purported classes, as described in the Complaint, “consist[] of thousands of persons who received health care treatment from MultiCare and/or Mt. Rainier for traumatic injuries . . . and who have been subjected to Defendants’ liens and/or lien enforcement practices.” (Complaint ¶ 5.3.) Plaintiffs allege that “the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical.” (*Id.*) As shown below and as demonstrated in Mr. Wadsworth’s declaration, Hunter Donaldson has filed and recovered on medical liens involving more than 100 different individuals in Washington on behalf of MultiCare Health System (“MultiCare”) and Mt. Rainier Emergency Physicians, PLLC (“Mt. Rainier Physicians”), thus the purported class includes more than 100 members. (*See* Declaration of Ralph Wadsworth (“Wadsworth Decl.”) ¶ 5.)

**B. The Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$5 Million**

Under CAFA, “the claims of the individual class members shall be aggregated to determine whether the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6). In determining the amount in controversy, “a court must assume that the allegations of the complaint are true and assume that a jury will return

a verdict for the plaintiff on all claims made in the complaint.” *Kenneth Rothschild Trust v. Morgan Stanley Dean Witter*, 199 F. Supp. 2d 993, 1001 (C.D. Cal. 2002). Stated differently, “[t]he amount in controversy is simply an estimate of the total amount in dispute, not a prospective assessment of defendant’s liability.” *Lewis v. Verizon Commc’ns, Inc.*, 627 F.3d 395, 400 (9th Cir. 2010). Where a complaint is silent as to the amount requested, as it is here, a removing defendant must establish the amount in controversy by a preponderance of the evidence. *Id.* ““Once the proponent of federal jurisdiction has explained plausibly how the stakes exceed \$5 million, . . . then the case belongs in federal court unless it is legally impossible for the plaintiff to recover that much.”” *Id.* at 401 (*quoting Spivey v. Vertrue, Inc.*, 528 F.3d 982, 986 (7th Cir. 2008)). Here, the relief requested by Plaintiffs demonstrates that far more than \$5 million is at issue.<sup>2</sup>

On behalf of a putative Washington class, Plaintiffs seek—among other relief—damages, restitution and/or disgorgement of all money received by Hunter Donaldson, MultiCare and Mt. Rainier Physicians as a result of the unlawful conduct alleged in the Complaint, treble damages up to \$25,000 per claimant under RCW 19.86.090, punitive damages, injunctive and declaratory relief and fees and costs. (Complaint, Prayer for Relief ¶¶ 2-8.) Since March 2010, Hunter Donaldson has obtained more than \$5,000,000 on behalf of MultiCare in Washington. (*See* Wadsworth Decl. ¶ 6.) Based on Plaintiffs’ claims for disgorgement and/or restitution alone, the amount in controversy requirement is satisfied.

### C. Minimal Diversity is Established Under the Complaint

Hunter Donaldson is not a citizen of Washington, it is a California limited liability company with its principal office located in Brea, California and its sole member is, and has been since the filing of the complaint, a citizen of Florida. (Wadsworth Decl. ¶¶ 2-4); *see Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006) (holding that “an LLC is a citizen of every state of which its owners/members are citizens”).

<sup>2</sup> Hunter Donaldson disputes that Plaintiffs are entitled to any relief.

1 In addition to the named plaintiffs, who are all residents of Washington, this purported  
 2 class action is brought on behalf of a class of Washington residents. (Complaint ¶¶ 3.1-3.5, 5.2a-  
 3 d). Here, given the class definitions, which include “[a]ll persons in the State of Washington,”  
 4 who have been subjected to Hunter Donaldson’s liens and/or lien enforcement practices, the  
 5 classes necessarily include and are likely largely composed of Washington citizens. Further, the  
 6 named plaintiffs are residents of Washington and are believed to be citizens of Washington.  
 7 (Complaint ¶¶ 3.1-3.5); *see, e.g., Lippold v. Godiva Chocolatier, Inc.*, No. C 10-00421 SI, 2010  
 8 WL 1526441, at \* 2 (N.D. Cal. April 15, 2010) (noting “while allegations of residency do not  
 9 establish domicile, such allegations are relevant to the determination of domicile”); *Adams v.*  
 10 *Matrixx Initiatives, Inc.*, No. CV-09-1529-PHX-FJM, 2009 WL 3131459, at \*2 (D. Ariz. Sept.  
 11 25, 2009) (finding “[a]llegations of residency in a state court complaint can create a rebuttable  
 12 presumption of domicile supporting diversity of citizenship. Once the presumption arises, the  
 13 burden of production shifts to the party challenging diversity to produce some contrary evidence  
 14 to undermine the presumption.”). Thus, at least one plaintiff is a citizen of a state different than  
 15 Hunter Donaldson as required under CAFA. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).

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 31 **D. Defendants Do Not Include a State, State Official, or Other Governmental Entity**

32 Hunter Donaldson is a California limited liability company; Ms. Rohlke and  
 33 Mr. Wadsworth are individuals; MultiCare is a Washington nonprofit corporation; and Mt.  
 34 Rainier Physicians is a Washington professional limited liability company. Therefore, no  
 35 defendant is a state, state official, or other governmental entity and Section 1332(d)(5)(A) does  
 36 not apply.  
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 43 **E. This Action Does Not Fall Within Any Exclusions to Removal Jurisdiction**

44 The action does not fall within any exclusions to removal jurisdiction recognized by 28  
 45 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3), (4), and (9) or 28 U.S.C. § 1453(d). This action is therefore properly  
 46 removed pursuant to CAFA, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d) and 1453.  
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1 Under § 1332(d)(3), a court may decline to exercise jurisdiction over a class action in  
2 which “greater than one-third but less than two-thirds of the members of all proposed plaintiff  
3 classes in the aggregate and the primary defendants are citizens of the State in which the action  
4 was originally filed.” Here, because Plaintiffs allege Washington classes, by definition greater  
5 than two-thirds of the members of all proposed plaintiff classes in the aggregate are citizens of  
6 Washington. (Complaint ¶¶ 5.2a-h.) Section 1332(d)(3) therefore does not apply.  
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12 Under § 1332(d)(4)(A), a court shall decline to exercise jurisdiction if, among other  
13 requirements, “greater than two-thirds of the members of all proposed plaintiff classes in the  
14 aggregate are citizens of the State in which the action was originally filed . . . [and] at least 1  
15 defendant is a defendant . . . whose alleged conduct forms a significant basis for the claims  
16 asserted by the proposed plaintiff class; and who is a citizen of the State in which the action was  
17 originally filed.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A). Here, the defendant whose alleged conduct forms  
18 a significant basis for the claims asserted by Plaintiffs is Hunter Donaldson, not MultiCare or Mt.  
19 Rainier Physicians. Hunter Donaldson is not a citizen of Washington, rather it is a citizen of  
20 Florida. The exception to jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A) does not apply.  
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31 Separately, under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(B), a court shall decline to exercise jurisdiction  
32 if “two-thirds or more of the members of all proposed plaintiff classes in the aggregate, and the  
33 primary defendants, are citizens of the State in which the action was originally filed.” 28 U.S.C.  
34 § 1332(d)(4)(B). Hunter Donaldson is a primary defendant and is a citizen of Florida not  
35 Washington, therefore, Section 1332(d)(4)(B) does not apply.  
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41 Finally, because this action does not involve a claim (1) solely concerning a covered  
42 security as defined under 16(f)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 78p(f)(3) and section  
43 28(f)(5)(E) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78bb(f)(5)(E)); (2) relating to the  
44 internal affairs or governance of a corporation or other form of business enterprise and arising  
45 under or by virtue of the law of the state in which that corporation is incorporated or organized;  
46 or (3) relating to the rights, duties (including fiduciary duties), and obligations relating to or  
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created by or pursuant to any security (as defined under section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. § 77b(a)(1)) and the regulations issued thereunder, it is not covered by any of the exclusions to CAFA jurisdiction set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) (9) or 28 U.S.C. § 1453(d).

### III. RECEIPT OF INITIAL PLEADING AND TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL

By service upon it on May 1, 2013, Hunter Donaldson first received a copy of the Complaint in this action. This notice is filed within thirty (30) days of such receipt as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(1) & (b)(2)(B).

### IV. THE STATE-COURT COMPLAINT AND OTHER PLEADINGS

Attached to this Notice are true copies of the original and amended complaint that Plaintiffs have served on Hunter Donaldson. Any other process, pleadings or orders served on Hunter Donaldson or filed in the state court in this action will be filed, together with the verification of Defendant's counsel, within 14 days of the filing of this Notice, as required by Western District of Washington LCR 101(b).

### V. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

Hunter Donaldson chooses to remove this action to the Tacoma Division because the allegations in the Complaint indicate that the claim arose in Pierce County.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 30th day of May, 2013.

By: s/ Thomas L. Boeder, WSBA #00408  
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 AND RALPH WADSWORTH

NOTICE OF REMOVAL – 7

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, CAROL KNESS, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a litigation secretary at the law firm of Perkins Coie LLP, know the contents hereof, and am competent to testify thereto.

2. I certify that on the 30th day of May, 2013, I electronically filed the foregoing Notice of Removal with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system.

3. On the same day, I made arrangements for a true and correct copy of the same document to be delivered via messenger service to counsel as follows:

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL – 8



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I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the United States of  
America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 30th day of May, 2013.

s/ Carol Kness  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Perkins Coie LLP